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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,587	02/09/2004	Ronald Mark Katsuranis		1733

7590
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, LE V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/20/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/775,587	Applicant(s) KATSURANIS, RONALD MARK	
	Examiner Le Nguyen	Art Unit 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 2/9/04 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/9/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Oath/Declaration

1. The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because:

Non-initialed and/or non-dated alterations have been made to the oath or declaration. See 37 CFR 1.52(c).

Drawings

2. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: reference sign 01 in paragraph [0055]. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid

abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a) the reference character "42" of fig. 3 has been used to designate both a "retriever" in paragraph [0064] and a "switcher" in paragraph [0081];
 - b) "the microphone is on and active 62" in paragraph [0069] should be changed to: the microphone 62 is on and active; and
 - c) "to view the content 52 and perform the instructions provided by the help 54" should be changed to: to view the content 54 and perform the instructions provided by the help 52. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of Wang et al. ("Wang").

As per claim 19, Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window 420 while in a first graphical application window 700, the first graphical application window having input focus in a windowed computing environment (col. 8, lines 11-29; *i.e. while in a first graphical application window such as window 700, controlling a second graphical application window such as window 420 for a split second that it requires to perform a function so that the first graphical application window 700 appears to remain continuously active and having input focus*), comprising: a switcher wherein the switcher is enabled to switch to a specified graphical application window when invoked (col. 8, lines 11-13; *switching to specified graphical application window 420*), a focuser wherein the focuser is enabled to give input focus to a graphical application window (col. 8, lines 11-29; *input focus is given to graphical application window 700*), a pauser wherein the pauser is enabled to keep input focus in a second graphical application window until a preset condition is met, enabling said window for input (col. 8, lines 11-13; *user's input focus or access of a function in second graphical application window 420 is maintained until a preset condition is met or the function is performed*), an application manager wherein the application manager, upon receipt of a command from a user command receiver enabled to receive commands: retrieves the "name" or identity of the first graphical application window (col. 7, lines 58-62), invokes the switcher wherein the switcher gives input focus to a specified graphical application

window (col. 8, lines 11-13; *switching to specified graphical application window 420*), invokes the pauser wherein the pauser keeps input focus in the second graphical application window until a preset condition is met, enabling said window for input (col. 8, lines 11-13; *user's input focus or access of a function in second graphical application window 420 is maintained until a preset condition is met or the function is performed*), and invokes the focuser, specifying the first graphical application window (col. 8, lines 11-29; *input focus is given to graphical application window 700*). Goldstein does not explicitly disclose an environment having a voice recognition engine that receives voice commands such as names and enables a window for voice input. Wang teaches an environment having a voice recognition engine that receives voice commands such as names and enables a window for voice input (Table 2; paragraphs [0040] and [0067]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Wang with the method of Goldstein in order to provide users with an implementation preference, especially for users with visual impairments.

As per claim 20, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the command received from the voice recognition engine is a hyperlink command (Wang: Table 2; paragraphs [0040] and [0067]).

As per claim 21, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the

first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the command received from the voice recognition engine is a command word (Wang: Table 2; paragraphs [0040] and [0067]).

As per claim 22, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the command received from the voice recognition engine is a voice dictation or arbitrary command (Wang: Table 2; paragraphs [0040] and [0067]; *the command is arbitrary in that it is based on user's preference*).

As per claim 23, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the first graphical application window and second graphical application window are resized and positioned wherein neither graphical application window overlaps the other (Goldstein: col. 3, lines 40-43; Wang: Table 7; *any model pages may be presented in any combination of conventional tile (split screen), framed and windowed display technologies*).

As per claim 24, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing

environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the second graphical application window is a help application (Goldstein: col. 8, lines 11-29; *second graphical application window 420*; Wang: paragraph [0158]; *help application providing guidance*).

As per claim 25, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for controlling a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the second graphical application window is an Internet browser application (Goldstein: col. 8, lines 11-29; *second graphical application window 420*; Wang: Table 2; paragraphs [0040], [0067] and [0158]).

Claims 1, 9 and 26 are individually similar in scope to claim 19 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 2 is similar in scope to claim 23 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claims 3 and 14, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for displaying content of a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the focuser preserves mouse position (Goldstein: col. 5, lines 50-54; *wherein preserving mouse position is inherent in a windowed computing environment so that commands are correctly registered*).

As per claim 4, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for displaying content of a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the first and second graphical application windows are resized and positioned on a plurality of display screens/monitors (Goldstein: col. 3, lines 40-43; Wang: paragraph [0194]; *plurality of display screens/monitors*).

Claim 5 is similar in scope to claim 24 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 6 is similar in scope to claim 25 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claims 7 and 10, the modified Goldstein teaches a system and method for displaying content of a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein when the second graphical application window is opened and has focus, hyperlinks in the second graphical application window are located and marked/labeled with a unique predefined visual cue (Wang: fig. 10B; paragraphs [0142] and [0181]; i.e. *hyperlinks are identified with a unique predefined visual cue such as underlining*).

As per claims 8 and 11, the modified Goldstein teaches a system and method for displaying content of a second graphical application window while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a

windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein when the second graphical application window is displayed and has focus, hyperlinks in the second graphical application window are retrieved and added to the command list (Wang: Table 2; *"Give me the links" retrieves a list of available links and presents the list to the user whereby the user identifies a link by the link number*).

Claims 12, 18, 27 and 31 are individually similar in scope to claim 20 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 13 and 28 are individually similar in scope to the combination of claims 20 and 23 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 15, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for following hyperlinks in a second graphical application window containing at least one hyperlink, while in a first graphical application window, the first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the first and second graphical application windows are resized and positioned on a plurality of display monitors (Goldstein: col. 3, lines 40-43; Wang: paragraph [0194]; *plurality of display screens/monitors*).

Claims 16 and 29 are individually similar in scope to the combination of claims 20 and 24 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 17 and 30 are individually similar in scope to the combination of claims 20 and 25 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

7. Claims 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein in view of Wang et al. ("Wang"), and further in view of Screen Dumps of Windows Applications, including Microsoft Word ("MS Word").

As per claim 35, although Goldstein teaches a system for a computer user in a first graphical application window having input focus, in a windowed computing environment comprising associating a focuser with the windowed computing environment wherein the focuser is enabled to give input focus to a graphical application window (col. 8, lines 11-29; *input focus is given to graphical application window 700*), a user command receiver wherein the user command receiver is enabled to receive commands and an application manager that receives a command (col. 7, lines 58-62), Goldstein does not explicitly disclose an environment having a voice recognition engine that receives user commands such as a command identifying a specified hyperlink. Wang teaches an environment having a voice recognition engine that receives voice commands such as a command identifying a specified hyperlink (Table 2; paragraphs [0040] and [0067]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Wang with the method of Goldstein in order to aid visual impaired users during navigation of textual information containing hyperlinks.

Goldstein and Wang still do not explicitly disclose associating a copy unit with the windowed computing environment wherein the copy unit is enabled to copy text selected by a user from, for example, a second graphical application window and pastes the copied text. MS Word teaches associating a copy unit with the windowed computing

environment wherein the copy unit is enabled to copy text selected by a user from, for example, a second graphical application window and pastes the copied text (figs. 2-3; *MS Word implements the copy and paste capabilities provided by the OS wherein the OS provides the building blocks for copy and paste*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of MS Word with the method of Goldstein and Wang given that duplicating and reproducing information by a copying and pasting technique is faster and requires less effort than, for example, typing in the information and formatting it.

Claim 32 is similar in scope to claim 35 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 33, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for a computer user in a first graphical application window having input focus, to copy text from a second graphical application window, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the second graphical application window is a help application (Goldstein: col. 8, lines 11-29; *second graphical application window 420*; Wang: paragraph [0158]; *help application providing guidance*).

As per claim 34, the modified Goldstein teaches a system for a computer user in a first graphical application window having input focus, to copy text from a second graphical application window, in a windowed computing environment having a voice recognition engine wherein the second graphical application window is an Internet browser application (Goldstein: col. 8, lines 11-29; *second graphical application window 420*; Wang: Table 2; paragraphs [0040], [0067] and [0158]).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Brandt et al. (US 2002/0130895 A1) teach a method and apparatus for displaying help window simultaneously with Web page pertaining thereto.

Chan et al. (US 6,692,256 B2) teach navigation by following hyperlinks in an interactive tutorial with voice recognition interaction wherein the browser and tool UI may be tiled so that users can see and/ or interact with both the browser as well as the tool UI

Warren (US 2003/0058267 A1) teaches a multi-level selectable help items with voice recognition.

Amro (US 5,721,849) teaches a method, memory and apparatus for postponing transference of focus to a newly opened window.

Takaike (US 6,002,862) teaches a process for allowing an input of information through a second input area while an input focus is located in a first input area.

Zachmann et al. (US 6,535,615 B1) teach determining what operation will be performed based on the type of command received by a voice recognition UI device regardless of which section is under focus without requiring a user to first establish a focus in a window before interacting with the window.

Inquires

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is **(571) 272-4068**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached at (571) 272-4063.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

lvn
Patent Examiner
January 30, 2007

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